

Signed at Washington, DC, this 14th day of July, 2003.

**Richard Church,**

*Certifying Officer, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.*

[FR Doc. 03-18815 Filed 7-23-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-30-P

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-50,915]

#### TechBooks, York, PA; Notice of Revised Determination on Reconsideration

By application of May 7, 2003, a petitioner requested administrative reconsideration regarding the Department's Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility to Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance, applicable to the workers of the subject firm.

The initial investigation resulted in a negative determination issued on March 31, 2003, based on the finding that the petitioning workers did not produce an article within the meaning of section 222(3) of the Act. The denial notice was published in the **Federal Register** on April 11, 2003 (68 FR 17831).

To support the request for reconsideration, the petitioner supplied additional information to supplement that which was gathered during the initial investigation. Upon further review, including an examination of the materials provided by the petitioner, it was established that the petitioning workers did produce a product.

In addition, it was revealed that the company shifted pre-press produced by the subject firm workers to a foreign source, and shipped the product back to the United States during the relevant period.

#### Conclusion

After careful review of the additional facts obtained on reconsideration, I conclude that increased imports of articles like or directly competitive with those produced at TechBooks, York, Pennsylvania, contributed importantly to the declines in sales or production and to the total or partial separation of workers at the subject firm. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

All workers of TechBooks, York, Pennsylvania, who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after February 11, 2002 through two years from the date of this certification, are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed in Washington, DC, this 11th day of July, 2003.

**Elliott S. Kushner,**

*Certifying Officer, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.*

[FR Doc. 03-18820 Filed 7-23-03; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-51,599]

#### Teksystems Workers Employed at Honeywell, Incorporated Advanced Circuits Division, Minnetonka, MN, Notice of Termination of Investigation

Pursuant to section 221 of the Trade Act of 1974, an investigation was initiated on March 6, 2003 in response to a worker petition which was filed on behalf of workers at TekSystems employed at Honeywell, Incorporated, Advanced Circuits Division, Minnetonka, Minnesota.

An active certification covering the petitioning group of workers is already in effect (TA-W-39,281, as amended). Consequently, further investigation in this case would serve no purpose, and the investigation has been terminated.

Signed in Washington, DC this 9th day of July 2003.

**Linda G. Poole,**

*Certifying Officer, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.*

[FR Doc. 03-18827 Filed 7-23-03; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-50,468]

#### Textron, Cushman, Inc., Lincoln, NE; Notice of Revised Determination on Reconsideration

By letter postmarked March 26, 2003, the Paper, Allied-Industrial, Chemical and Energy International Workers Union, Local 5-0907, requested administrative reconsideration regarding the Department's Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility to Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance, applicable to the workers of the subject firm.

The initial investigation resulted in a negative determination issued on February 3, 2003, based on the finding that imports of mini trucks, three wheel scooters, turf care application products, etc., did not contribute importantly to

worker separations at the subject plant. The denial notice was published in the **Federal Register** on February 24, 2003 (68 FR 8619).

To support the request for reconsideration, the union supplied additional information to supplement that which was gathered during the initial investigation.

Upon further review and contact with the company, it was revealed that the company increased their imports of components competitive with those produced by the subject firm during the relevant period, contributing to the layoffs at the subject firm. The workers are not separately identifiable by product line.

#### Conclusion

After careful review of the additional facts obtained on reconsideration, I conclude that increased imports of articles like or directly competitive with those produced at Textron, Cushman, Inc., Lincoln, Nebraska, contributed importantly to the declines in sales or production and to the total or partial separation of workers at the subject firm. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

All workers of Textron, Cushman, Inc., Lincoln, Nebraska, who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after December 30, 2001 through two years from the date of this certification, are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed in Washington, DC, this 16th day of July, 2003.

**Elliott S. Kushner,**

*Certifying Officer, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.*

[FR Doc. 03-18821 Filed 7-23-03; 8:45 am]

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## NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

### Renewal of Advisory Committee on Preservation

This notice is published in accordance with the provisions of section 9(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463, 5 U.S.C. App.) and advises of the renewal of the National Archives and Records Administration's (NARA) Advisory Committee on Preservation for a two-year period. In accordance with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-135, OMB has approved the inclusion of the Advisory Committee on Preservation in NARA's ceiling of discretionary advisory committees.

The Archivist of the United States has determined that the renewal of the Advisory Committee on Preservation is in the public interest due to the expertise and valuable advice the committee members provide on technical preservation issues affecting Federal records of all types of media. NARA uses the Committee's recommendations in NARA's implementation of strategies for preserving the permanently valuable records of the Federal government.

Dated: July 18, 2003.

**Mary Ann Hadyka,**

*Committee Management Officer.*

[FR Doc. 03-18806 Filed 7-23-03; 8:45 am]

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## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50-315]

### Indiana Michigan Power Company, Donald C. Cook Nuclear Plant, Unit 1; Exemption

#### 1.0 Background

Indiana Michigan Power Company (the licensee) is the holder of Facility Operating License No. DPR-58 which authorizes operation of the Donald C. Cook (D.C. Cook) Nuclear Plant, Unit 1. The licensee provides, among other things, that the facility is subject to all rules, regulations, and orders of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC, the Commission) now or hereafter in effect.

The facility consists of a pressurized water reactor located in Stevensville, Michigan.

#### 2.0 Request/Action

Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR), part 50, Appendix G requires that pressure-temperature (P-T) limits be established for reactor pressure vessels (RPVs) during normal operating and hydrostatic or leak rate testing conditions. Specifically, Appendix G to 10 CFR part 50 states that "[t]he appropriate requirements on \* \* \* the pressure-temperature limits and minimum permissible temperature must be met for all conditions." Further, Appendix G of 10 CFR part 50 specifies that the requirements for these limits are based on the application of evaluation procedures given in Appendix G to section XI of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code (Code). In this exemption, consistent with the current provisions of 10 CFR 50.55(a), all references to the ASME Code denote the

1995 Edition through the 1996 Addenda of the ASME Code.

In order to address provisions of amendments to the D.C. Cook, Unit 1, Technical Specification (TS) P-T limit curves, the licensee requested in its submittal dated December 10, 2002, that the NRC staff exempt D.C. Cook, Unit 1, from application of specific requirements of Appendix G to 10 CFR part 50, and substitute the use of ASME Code Case N-641. ASME Code Case N-641 permits the use of an alternate reference fracture toughness curve for RPV materials and permits the postulation of a circumferentially-oriented flaw for the evaluation of circumferential RPV welds when determining the P-T limits. The proposed exemption request is consistent with, and is needed to support, the D.C. Cook, Unit 1, TS amendment that was contained in the same submittal. The proposed D.C. Cook, Unit 1, TS amendment will revise the P-T limits for heatup, cooldown, and inservice test limitations for the reactor coolant system (RCS) through 32 effective full power years of operation.

#### *Code Case N-641*

The licensee has proposed an exemption to allow the use of ASME Code Case N-641 in conjunction with Appendix G to ASME section XI, 10 CFR 50.60(a) and 10 CFR part 50, Appendix G, to establish the P-T limits for the D.C. Cook, Unit 1 RPV.

The proposed TS amendment to revise the P-T limits for D.C. Cook, Unit 1, relies in part, on the requested exemption. These revised P-T limits have been developed using the lower bound  $K_{IC}$  fracture toughness curve shown in ASME section XI, Appendix A, Figure A-2200-1, in lieu of the lower bound  $K_{IA}$  fracture toughness curve of ASME section XI, Appendix G, Figure G-2210-1, as the basis fracture toughness curve for defining the D.C. Cook Unit 1 P-T limits. In addition, the revised P-T limits have been developed based on the use of a postulated circumferentially-oriented flaw for the evaluation of RPV circumferential welds in lieu of the axially-oriented flaw which would be required by Appendix G to section XI of the ASME Code. The other margins involved with the ASME section XI, Appendix G process of determining P-T limit curves remain unchanged.

Use of the  $K_{IC}$  curve as the basis fracture toughness curve for the development of P-T operating limits is more technically correct than use of the  $K_{IA}$  curve. The  $K_{IC}$  curve appropriately implements the use of a relationship based on static initiation fracture

toughness behavior to evaluate the controlled heatup and cooldown process of a RPV, whereas the  $K_{IA}$  fracture toughness curve codified into Appendix G to section XI of the ASME Code was developed from more conservative crack arrest and dynamic fracture toughness test data. The application of the  $K_{IA}$  fracture toughness curve was initially codified in Appendix G to section XI of the ASME Code in 1974 to provide a conservative representation of RPV material fracture toughness. This initial conservatism was necessary due to the limited knowledge of RPV material behavior in 1974. However, additional information has been gained about RPV materials which demonstrates that the lower bound on fracture toughness provided by the  $K_{IA}$  fracture toughness curve is well beyond the margin of safety required to protect the public health and safety from potential RPV failure.

Likewise, the use of a postulated circumferentially-oriented flaw in lieu of an axially-oriented one for the evaluation of a circumferential RPV weld is more technically correct. The flaw size required to be postulated for P-T limit determination has a depth of one-quarter of the RPV wall thickness and a length six times the depth. Based on the direction of welding during the fabrication process, the only technically reasonable orientation for such a large flaw is for the plane of the flaw to be circumferentially-oriented (*i.e.*, parallel to the direction of welding). Prior to the development of ASME Code Case N-641 (and the similar ASME Code Case N-588), the required postulation of an axially-oriented flaw for the evaluation of a circumferential RPV weld provided an additional, unnecessary level of conservatism to the overall evaluation.

In addition, P-T limit curves based on the  $K_{IC}$  fracture toughness curve and postulation of a circumferentially-oriented flaw for the evaluation of RPV circumferential welds will enhance overall plant safety by opening the P-T operating window with the greatest safety benefit in the region of low temperature operations. The operating window through which the operator heats up and cools down the RCS, is determined by the difference between the maximum allowable pressure determined by Appendix G of ASME section XI, and the minimum required pressure for the reactor coolant pump seals adjusted for instrument uncertainties. A narrow operating window could potentially have an adverse safety impact by increasing the possibility of inadvertent overpressure protection system actuation due to pressure surges associated with normal